

A convenient synthesis of carbon nanodots applied to detect Cr (VI) and ascorbic acid by fluorimetry

Captions to figures:

Fig.S1 Effects of the reaction (a) temperature and (b) time on the fluorescence of CDs.

$C_{\text{CDs}}=0.168 \text{ mg/mL}$

Fig.S2 XRD profile of CDs.

Fig.S3 UV-vis absorption, excitation (emission at 460 nm), and emission (excited at 337 nm) spectra of the synthesized CDs

Fig.S4 (a) Effect of pH; (b) the amount of buffer on the fluorescent intensity of CDs; (c) fluorescence responses of the CDs in the presence of different concentrations (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 M) of NaCl; (d) concentrations of H_2O_2 (1, 10, 100, 200, 300 mM) and (e) different storage times on the fluorescent intensity. $C_{\text{CDs}}=0.168 \text{ mg/mL}$

Fig.S5 (a) Effects of the pH and (b) reaction time to fluorescence intensity of CDs and Cr(VI). $C_{\text{CDs}}=0.168 \text{ mg/mL}$, $C_{\text{Cr(VI)}}=40 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$.

Fig.S6 Zeta potential distribution diagram of CDs (a) and CDs/Cr (VI) (b).

Fig.S7 UV-vis absorption spectra of CDs/Cr(VI) in the presence of different concentrations of AA. (Inset: the amplified absorption spectra of main spectra).

Fig.S8 (a) Fluorescence intensity of CDs in the presence of different micromolecule and amino acids (Concentrations are $1.0 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$). (b) fluorescence recovery time of AA and CDs. $C_{\text{CDs}}=0.168 \text{ mg/mL}$, $C_{\text{Cr(VI)}}=2.6 \text{ mg/mL}$.

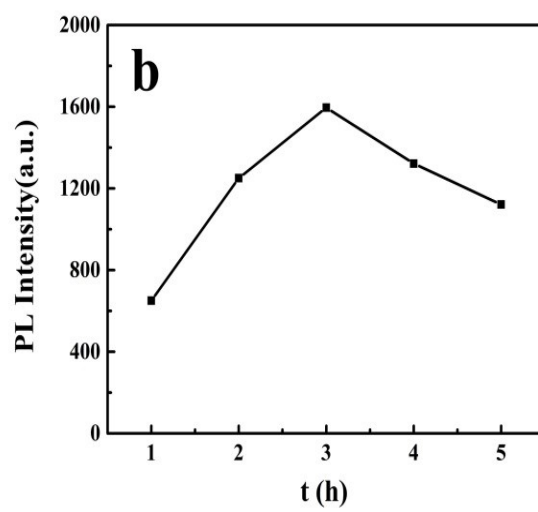
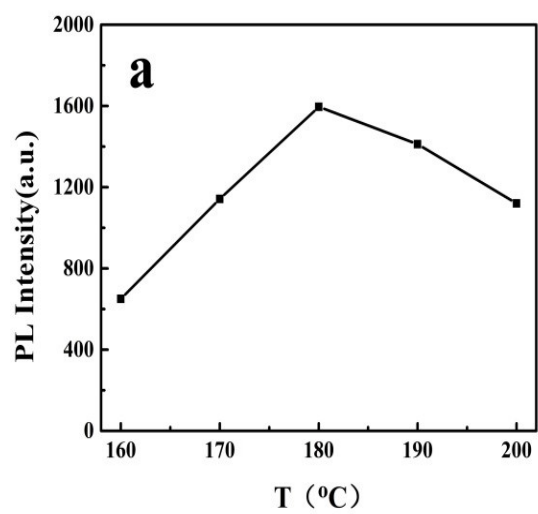


Fig.S1

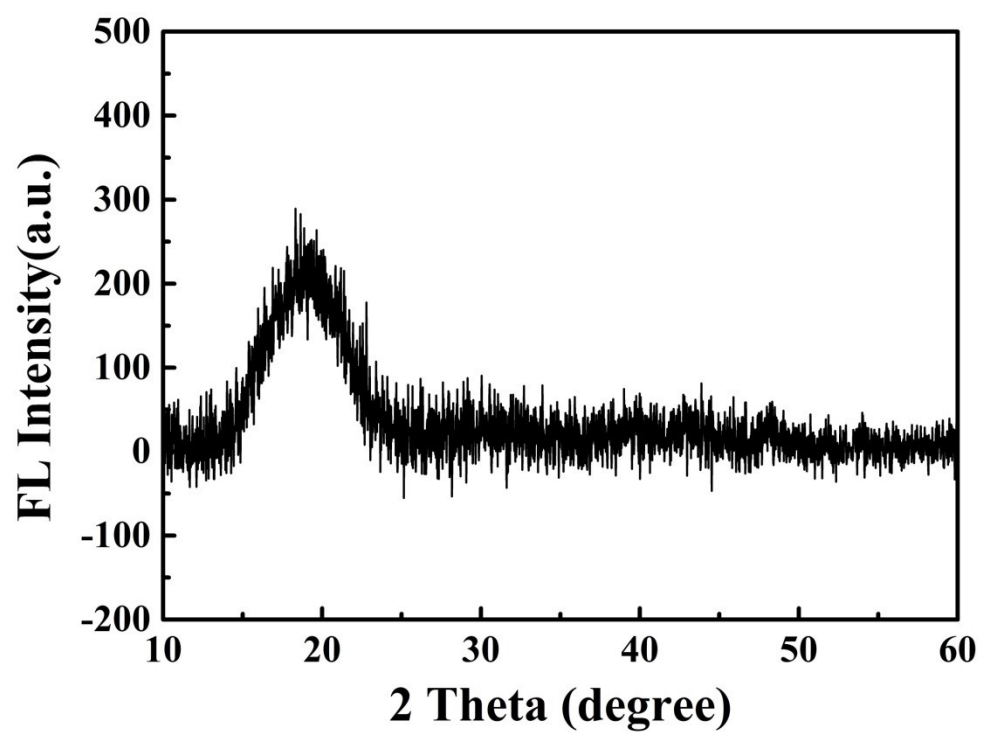


Fig.S2

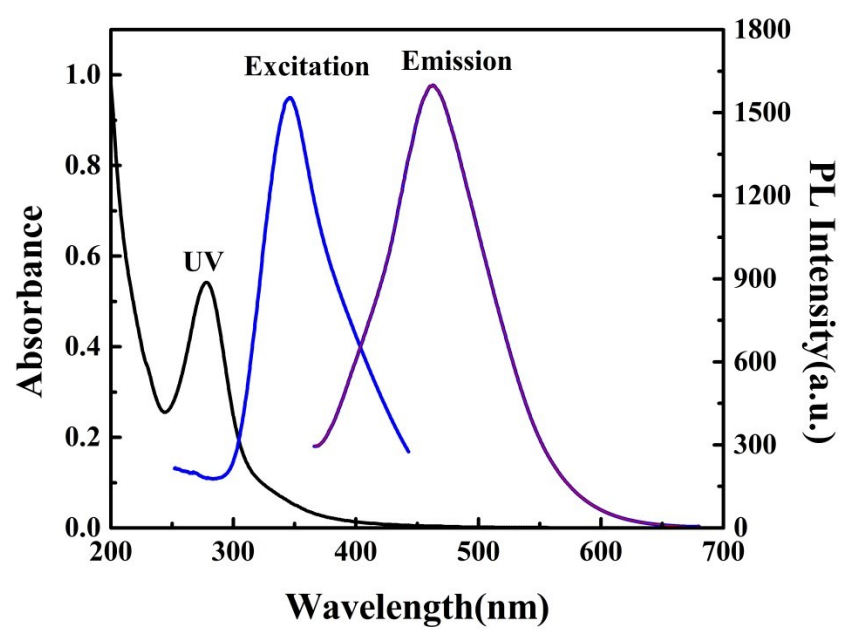


Fig.S3

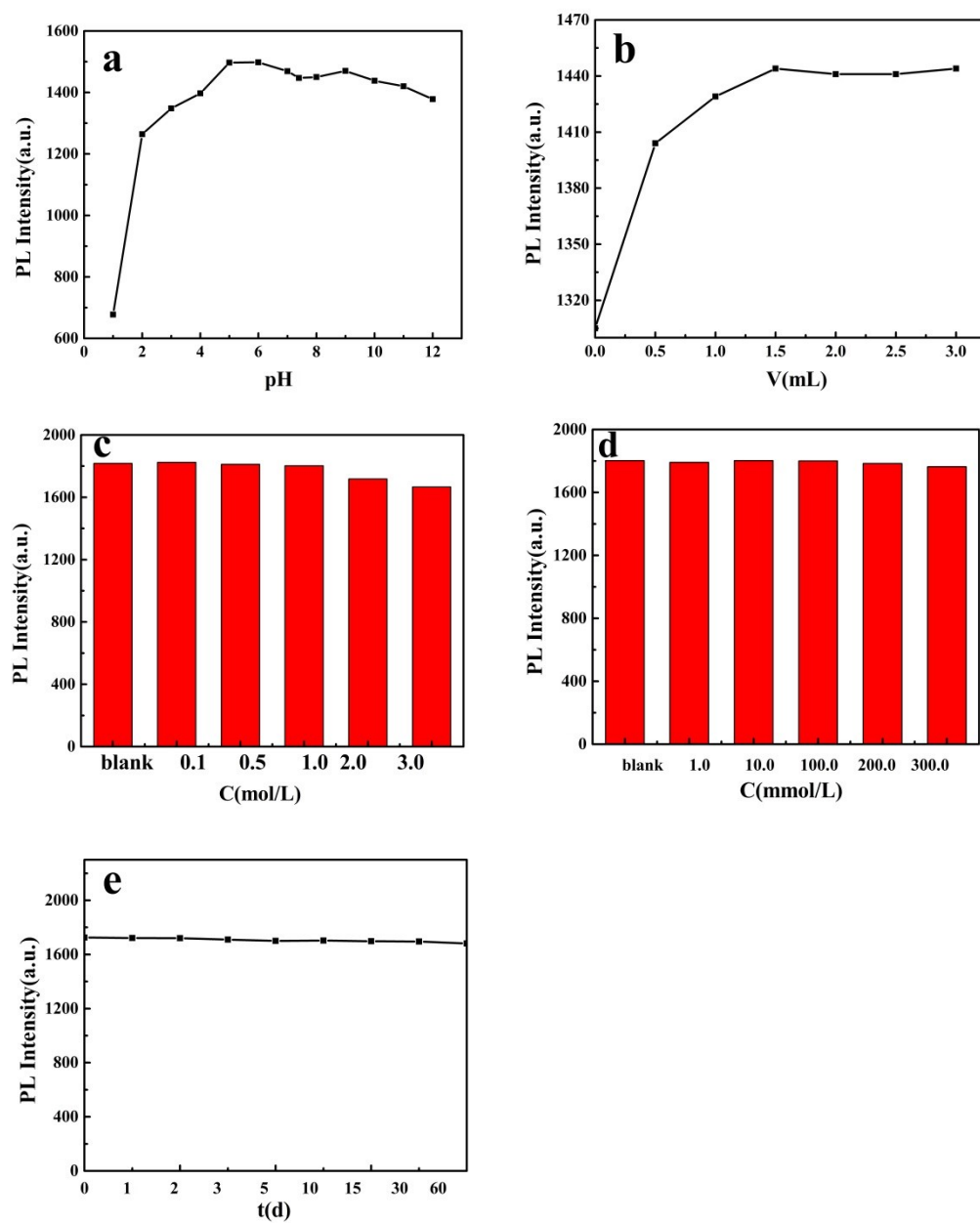


Fig.S4

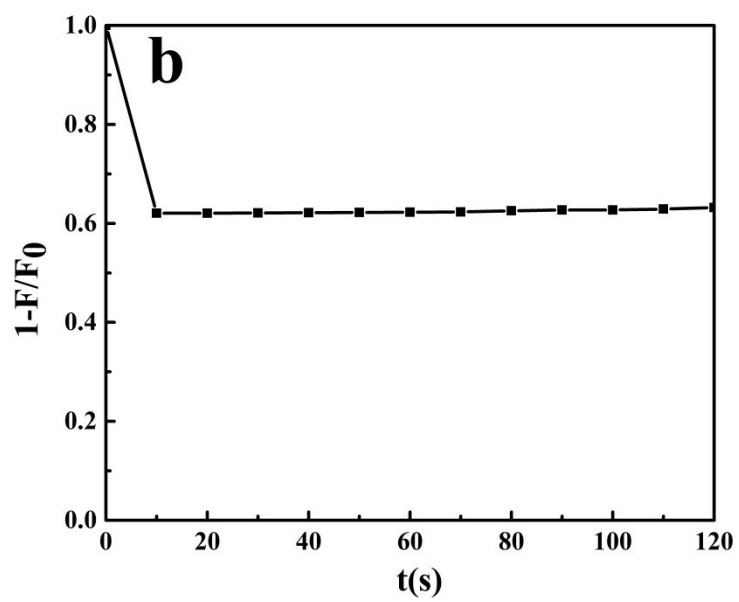
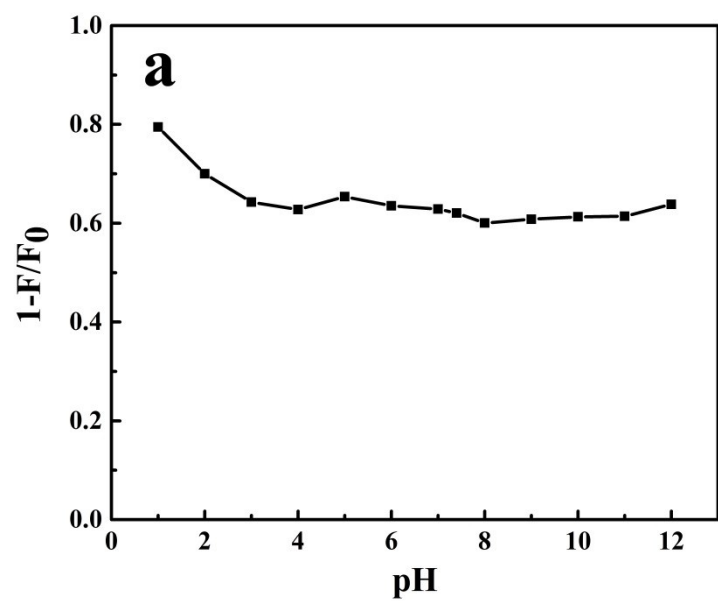


Fig.S5

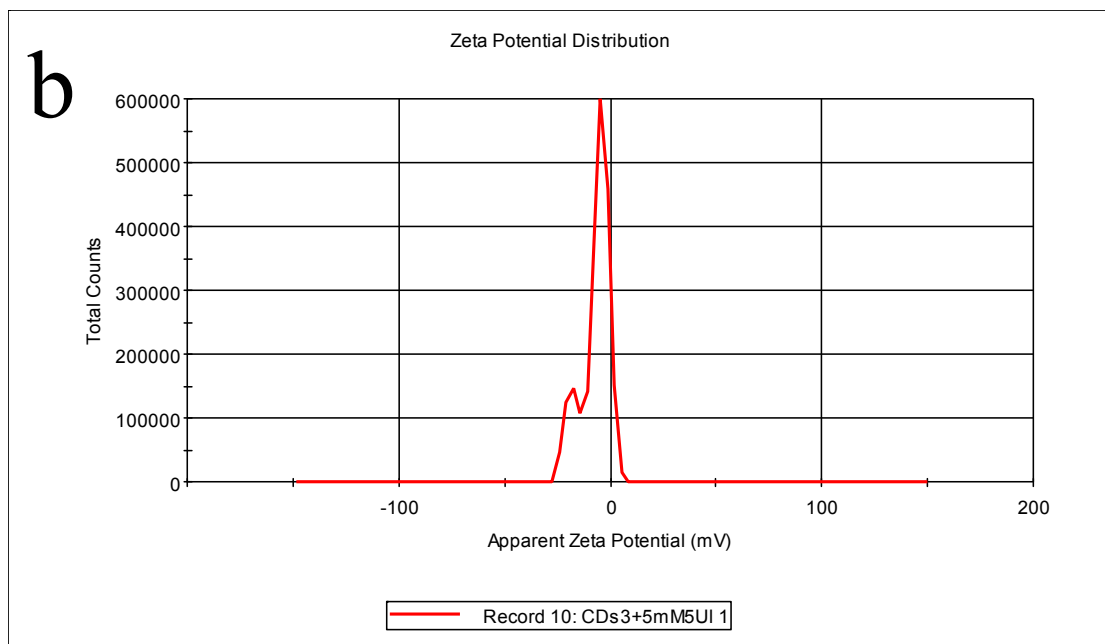
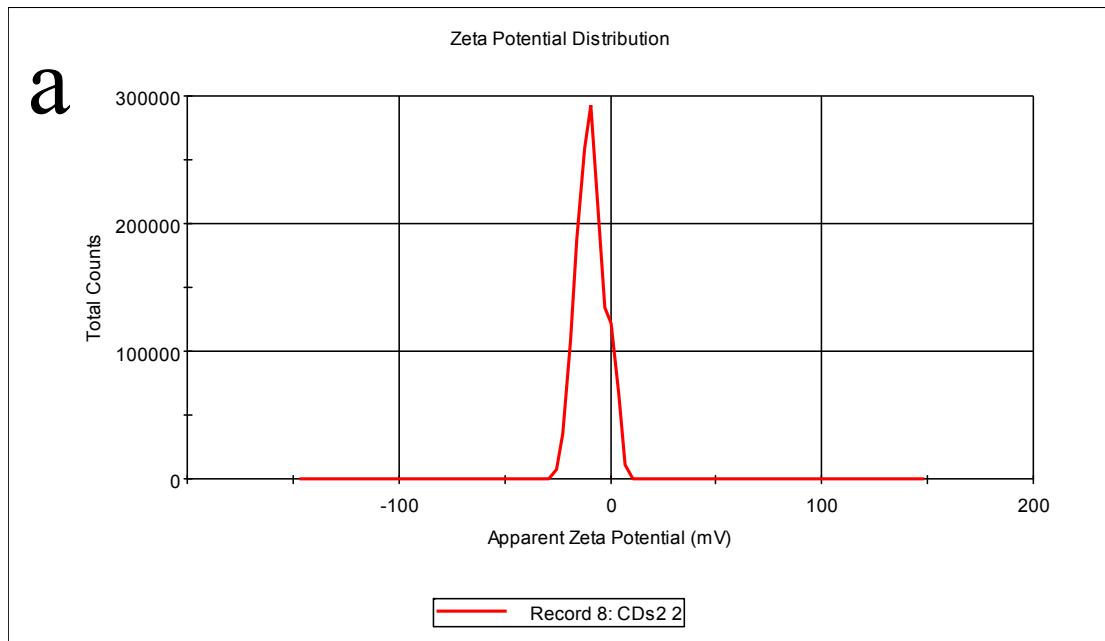


Fig.S6

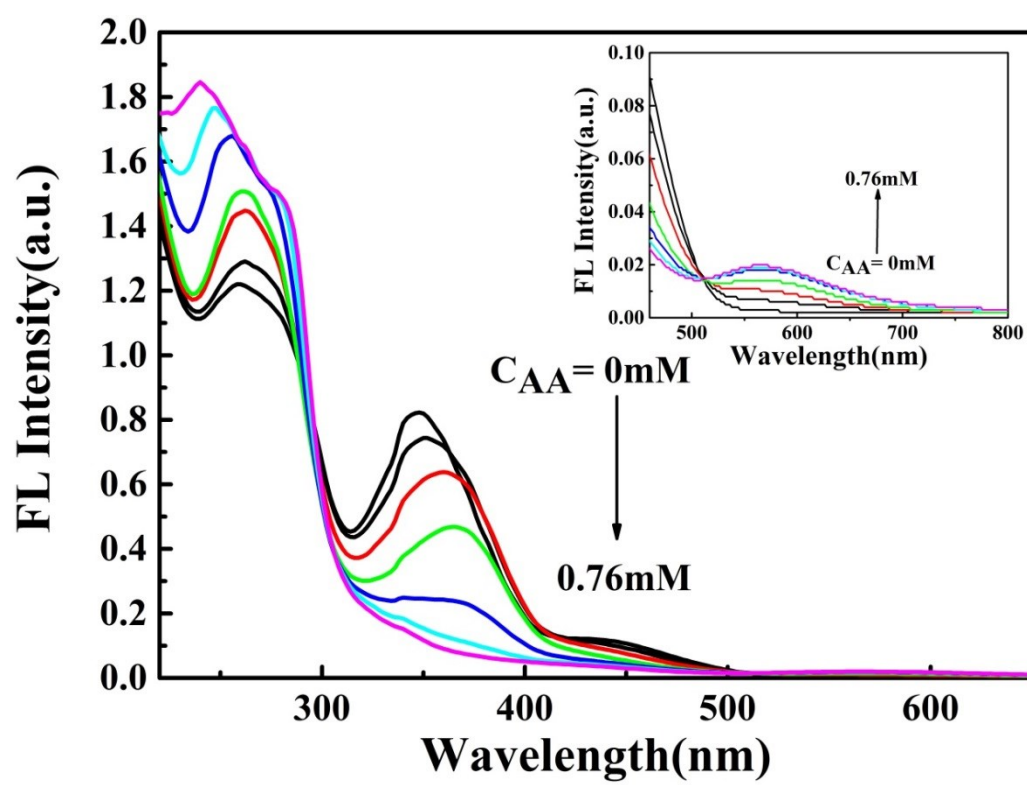


Fig.S7

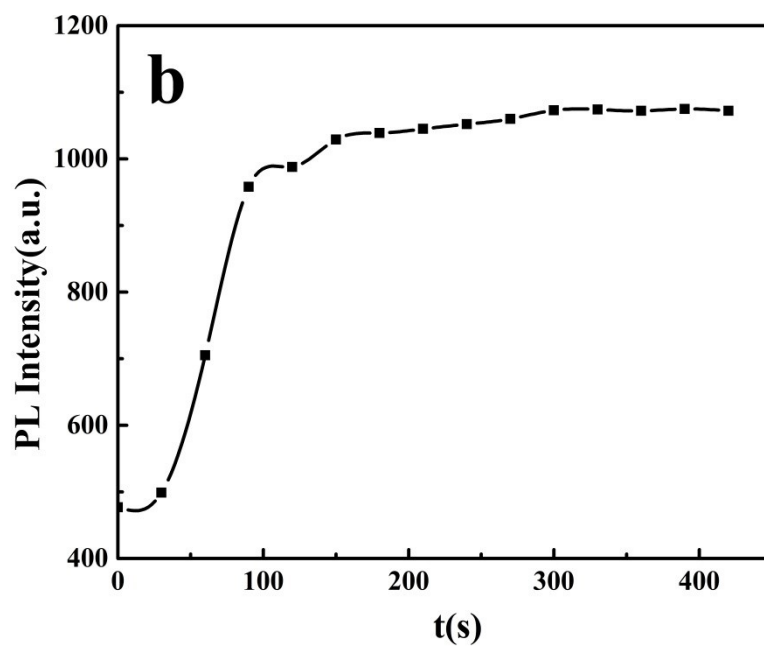
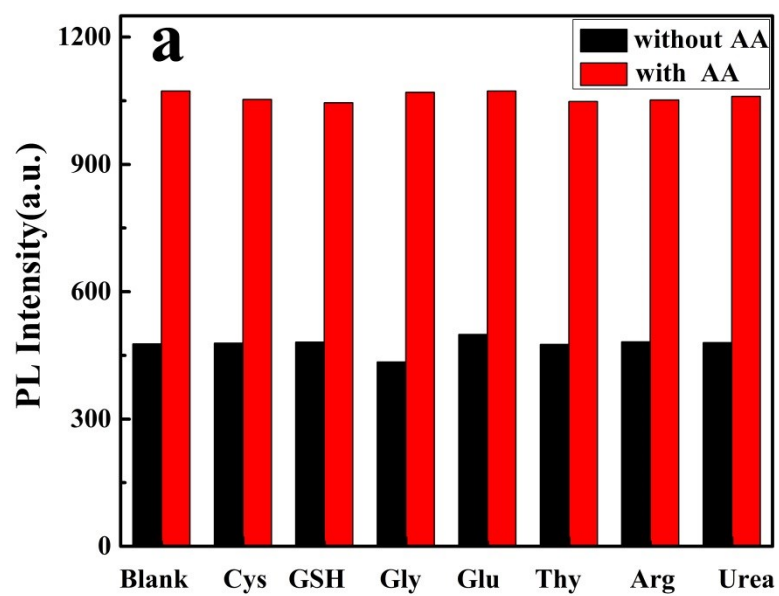


Fig.S8